

GRANT STILL LOSING.

ANTI-GRANT CONTESTANTS ADMITTED.

SENATOR CONKLING TRIES THE COERCION GAME IN THE MORNING WITHOUT SUCCESS—A STORMY EVENING SESSION—DISTRICT REPRESENTATION UPHOLD BY A VOTE OF 449 AGAINST 306.

In the National Republican Convention yesterday the anti-Grant men upheld the right of the Alabama anti-Grant contestants by a majority of 143, and at midnight were flushed with hopes of victory.

When the Convention reassembled yesterday the hall was crowded and presented a brilliant spectacle. Prince Leopold of England and suite were among the spectators.

Senator Conkling began the business of the morning session by moving a resolution pledging each delegate to support the nominee of the Convention. The resolution was adopted, three West Virginia delegates alone voting against it. Mr. Conkling then moved that these delegates be declared unworthy to sit in the Convention, but after an animated discussion, in which General Garfield took a leading part, the Senator withdrew his resolution.

The reports from the Committees on Rules and on Credentials were then read. On motion of General Sharpe, all reference to the right of the Illinois delegates-at-large to seats was stricken out from the latter report, and the Convention took a recess until evening. During this session, Senator Bruce was for a short time chairman.

At the evening session there was a spirited discussion on the Alabama cases involving the right of district representation. The Convention finally adopted the majority or anti-Grant report by a vote of 449 against 306. The vote showed that the anti-Grant strength was not only firm but is steadily growing.

THE GREAT CONTEST RENEWED.

MR. CONKLING ASKS THE CONVENTION TO SAY THAT IT WILL SUPPORT ITS OWN NOMINEE—HE TRIES TO PUT DOWN THREE STUDY OPINIONS AND FAILS—GENERAL LOGAN PROCLAIMS HIS WRONGS AND IS PACIFIED—LIVELY DEBATING.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
CHICAGO, June 4.—This, the third day of the National Convention opened with a clear sky, except in politics, and a cool breeze from Lake Michigan that tempered the air of the great hall, if it had not effect on the heat of the debates. There was a denser mass of spectators, if possible, than on any preceding day. Every seat, every place where standing room could be invented or appropriated was filled. A little gallery that had been built in the rear of the hall, and which was crowded, and mainly with ladies. Men on the roof outside hung their bodies half through the open windows, and here and there a venturesome spectator had crawled upon the arches of the roof and perched there over the heads of the galleries. No National Convention, in recent years at least, has presented in its vast array of intelligent faces and in the beauty of the hall and its decorations so splendid a spectacle. One element of the picturesque was added to the scene to-day when the great flags that formed a rampart of the stars and stripes all down both sides of the hall billowed and swung in the breeze.

Just before the Convention was called to order there was a fresh sensation in the arrival of a royal party. Prince Leopold, of England, was found to be seated upon the stage with his suite. They had entered so quietly that there had been no demonstration. The fact that the Prince is a total stranger in America would probably have prevented one in any case, but the fact of his arrival was soon whispered about, and all over the house people were on their feet gazing curiously at the party. General Sheridan was present and talked with the Prince, who, it was noticed, bore a striking resemblance to such of his brothers as have visited this country. He was dressed with great plainness, and had nothing about him either in his appearance or in his manners to excite curiosity. He was accompanied by Robert Hawthorne Collins, C. B. the Hon. Alexander Graham Bell, and Colonel MacNeill, Esquire to the Queen. The Prince appeared to watch all the proceedings with keen interest, but left immediately after the close of Mr. Conkling's resolution.

Senator Hoar is the strictest of parliamentarians, quick, ready and clear, and an absolute martinet in the chair. He would not allow the business of the Convention to proceed until the sides of the body of the floor had been cleared, and finally after much patient rapping accomplished his purpose.

Mr. Conkling was on his feet immediately at the close of the prayer, and offered a resolution which was a surprise to the Convention. It declared that every member of the Convention was bound in honor to support its nominee, and that no man should hold his seat who was not ready to abide by its action. This was greeted with applause from the Grant men, and when on Mr. Hale's request it had been read a second time it was again loudly applauded.

Mr. Hale then said that he did not understand a Republican Convention to be to be instructed; that its first and underlying duty after the nomination is to elect the nominee over the Democratic candidate. He said that if the candidate of the gentleman from New-York should be nominated, the friends of the other candidates would not work night and day to elect him "aye" or "no," but that if the candidate of the Blaine sections of the Convention, "should be nominated, we shall expect the gentleman from New-York to work night and day to elect him." It was a fair remark, and was heard with unconcealed delight by the friends of Blaine. It was then supposed that the resolution would pass without opposition or delay, as it was apparently only to consume time. There had been no hint of any intention on the part of any delegate to refuse to support the nominee, and it was regarded as simply an illustration of Mr. Conkling's theatrical methods in politics with the ultimate idea of consuming an hour or two of the Convention's time, but Mr. Brandegee, who distinguished himself during the day in a way that did not win him favor, called for a vote by States.

The suggestion was not acted upon, and when the chair called a vote, several negative votes were heard. Mr. Conkling, striding down the aisle, renewed the call for States, declaring that they should see for whom these negative votes came in a Republican Convention. The roll call was without incident at first, except that Mr. Brandegee, with an unnecessary effusion, announced that the roll call was a "yea" vote, but to the general surprise, when the State of West Virginia was called the chairman announced that there were three votes "nay." There was a marked hush from the galleries. The sum total of the vote was 710 in the affirmative, and 3 in the negative.

MR. CONKLING BLUNDERS AGAIN.
Mr. Conkling was again on his feet, and again it is only accurate to say that if he could have foreseen the future for half an hour he would have kept his seat. He offered a resolution in substance that the three delegates from West Virginia, by refusing to abide by the action of the Convention, had forfeited and had ceased to deserve their seats in the Convention. When the resolution was read from the clerk's desk a man in a West Virginia delegation, a middle-aged man, a hearty Grant supporter, with a resolute, intelligent face, rose and claimed the floor. This was A. W. Campbell, Editor of the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, and chairman of the delegation. He spoke evidently under the

influence of strong feeling, and said if it had come to this, that after having submitted to violence and contumely in Virginia for his Republican opinions he could not have his own free vote in a Republican Convention, he was willing to withdraw. "I have been a Republican," he said, "from my youth up; for twenty-five years I have published a Republican newspaper in the State of Virginia." He said he had learned his Republicanism from William H. Seward, and that while he hoped and expected to support the ticket nominated by the Convention, he protested against its preventing a free expression of opinion. "I carry," said he, "my sovereignty under my own hat; I am not afraid to go home and say there that I stood up in this Convention for Republican principles, as I have stood up for them for twenty-five years in the State of Virginia." The man's evident sincerity and emotion made a strong impression upon the whole body, but the Blaine leaders remained in their seats. No one felt ready to champion the cause of the little minority, and run the risk of securing to be unwilling to pledge support to the ticket. A delegate from West Virginia, who said that he was not one of the three negative voters, demanded for these delegates the right to express their opinions; they were responsible to their people alone. Referring to Mr. Campbell, he said that when West Virginia was the battle ground of the Union he was standing there bravely holding aloft the flag of his country, and made a glowing defence of him as a consistent, lifelong Republican. The inevitable Brandegee now reappeared. He said this was not a question of free speech. The first cry of the Republican party was free soil, free speech, free press, free men, and free trade. These delegates had had free speech, had had the right to talk to the Convention and to the galleries. The question was simply whether the Convention should sit and do business while certain States avowed in advance that they would not vote for the candidate who should be nominated. This was not becoming, decent or conducive to order. Mr. Brandegee pointed to Mr. Conkling and said he hoped "the great orator from New-York, and the great representative Republican of the country" would modify his resolution so as to allow these delegates to sit in the Convention and see their collected votes agreed upon a nomination, and that the clerk should not call their names on any roll call. Mr. Brandegee's reward for this suggestion was a cheer from the galleries, and a fierce and genuine hiss.

A HIT AT MR. CONKLING.
Now it came Mr. Conkling's turn to take one of those hard raps which he has got in plenty so far during the Convention. S. P. McCormick, one of the delegates-at-large from West Virginia, a tall, lank, loosely-jointed man, mounted on a chair and defended his negative vote, as Mr. Campbell had done, by stating his Republican record. He said he went into the Army as a boy of eighteen, and fought there two years. He said that in the campaign of 1876 he made more than 100 speeches for the Republican cause, and he understood that the gentleman from New-York had made only one. There was a roar of delight at this from the whole audience. Mr. Conkling again looked hot and angry, as he did yesterday at Mr. Fry's retort. Mr. McCormick went on to intimate that the gentleman from New-York had not always given the same hearty support to the Republican ticket that he had, and that he was quite as worthy as Senator Conkling of his seat in this body; whereas there were loud cheers, and laughter and delighted applause.

Then came a speech from a fluent, full-blooded negro from Tennessee, named W. H. Young. The drift of his argument was simply that the Republican party in the South needed aid and encouragement from the North and East; that men must stand up for their opinions, or no Republican could live there. He paid a peculiar compliment to the white race by saying that he knew there were some white Republicans in the South. Some of them, said he, are on the Tennessee delegation, and they are as full of grit as colored men. Mr. Campbell rejoined briefly, and again with much feeling, saying that he had stood up for the black man and the slave at a time when no prominent man in his country would do it. "I hoped," he said, "to make men like that free" return for my efforts that he should arise and seek to deprive me of my seat on this floor." Mr. Brandegee emerged again with what he said was a point of order, but which turned out to be a speech in the form of a question, and Senator Hoar, who submits to less imposition of that sort than any other chairman of a National Convention in recent times, promptly rapped the Connecticut delegate back into his seat. All this time not a single word had been said in defence of the West Virginia delegates, except by themselves, and a vague fear was felt that the resolution might pass by default and these three men be excluded; but when General Garfield arose there was great cheering, cheering from all those who felt that the right thing would now be said in the right place, and the Convention extricated from the meshes of Mr. Conkling's sophistry.

General Garfield said that he feared the Convention was about to commit a great error. Every delegate save three had voted for the resolution. Each of these three had said that he expected and intended to support the nominee of the Convention. This was true, as a majority of the Convention at least understood their remarks, but, said General Garfield, they did not regard the passage of those resolutions at this time as wise. As they, he said, were disfranchised? "No," he said, "the parts of the house that is the question, and that is the whole question; if they had said they would vote for the nominee then the question now raised would have been pertinent and an entirely different one. These delegates are responsible to their constituents for their votes; they acted in their right. General Garfield said that he knew only one of these gentlemen, but he had known for many years, evidently meaning Mr. Campbell; he was a Republican in the dark days of slavery and in the country of slaveholders and slave runners, and he was one of the best Republicans on this globe. At every sound point made by General Garfield he was cheered spontaneously and enthusiastically. The sentiment of the Convention had found a leader. He went on to ridicule the idea that the Convention should stop to inquire after every vote had been taken how many of those who had voted against the majority should go on. He closed by expressing the hope that Mr. Conkling would now find it a matter of pleasure on his part to withdraw the resolution.

Amid the applause that followed the speech the look on Mr. Conkling's face did not raise any strong presumption that pleasure was quite the word to use. It was evident that the resolution was beaten, and it was because a question how he should get out of the scene. A delegate from California rose and said that he had the honor very respectfully to move that the resolution should lie on the table.

THE GRANT LEADER BACKS DOWN.
It was time for Mr. Conkling to extricate himself, if ever. As he rose he was received with a storm of hisses from all sides of the house. Regarding all this with the same calmness as he received the applause and cheers which greet his entrance every day, he said he wished to inquire whether the Chair had understood that the three delegates from West Virginia had stated that they would support the nominee of the Convention. This was a dexterous attempt to obtain Mr. Hoar's aid in getting out of the mire, but Senator Hoar is quite as dexterous as Mr. Conkling, and responded quietly that the Chair did not deem it any part of its duty to place a meaning upon the speeches of delegates. There was a general laugh at Mr. Conkling's expense. Confusion spread all over the body of delegates on the floor and stage, and spectators in the galleries stood up to get a better view of the New-York Senator, who was still standing. Talk broke out in a hundred groups of people, and a low ripple of laughter lasted until the episode was concluded. Mr. Conkling said, with his invariable elaboration

of enunciation studiously maintained, that in the face of even a doubt upon this point, and in his unwillingness not to be even in danger of doing an injustice to any delegate, he would not insist upon the resolution, and therefore would withdraw it. There was a fresh and universal outbreak of cheers and merriment at this, followed by cheers, and Mr. Conkling resumed his seat, having sustained a real parliamentary defeat, and having been publicly laughed at for the third time in the two days' session of a National Convention. This ended the matter, and the seats of the three West Virginia delegates, all of whom were delegates-at-large, remained unchallenged.

After Mr. Conkling's overwhelming defeat, General Sewell, of New-Jersey, moved that the Committee on Credentials be requested to report; but the chairman of that committee, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, was not in the hall, and General Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, made his report, with the understanding that no action should be taken upon it until after the report of the Committee on Credentials had been acted upon.

Before this report was submitted, Senator Hoar, the chairman of the Convention, admonished the galleries that it was improper to hiss at anything they did not approve. This warning was made necessary by the vigorous hissing in the midst of which Mr. Conkling had retired from his last encounter. Senator Hoar said that one of the most illustrious soldiers of the Republic—one whose fame belonged to the whole country—had been hissed when he was presenting his views to the Convention. This was a reference to the treatment which General Logan received yesterday. Mr. Hoar closed by saying that those portions of the galleries in which hissing takes place hereafter will be cleared. "The American people," said he, are gentlemen and courteous, and the gentleman who sits in the galleries to assist the Chair in the difficult task of executing this order."

THE REPORTS ON RULES.
The reading of the report of the Committee on Rules was entirely pro forma, all the important features of the rules having been published and commented on in advance. The new proviso in the rules in relation to method of voting, which, if adopted, disposes of all unit rules, was very eagerly applauded. General Garfield's report on the rules was very brief, and at its close he asked that the committee be allowed to select all of the members, which was read by General Sharpe, of New-York. The minority report was not a document of remarkable force, and attracted very little attention as it was read. The only point in it was that the addition that had been made to the rule about voting cast an unnecessary imputation on the chairman of delegations.

AFTER A RECESS OF ABOUT HALF AN HOUR the Committee on Credentials appeared on the platform, and Mr. Conger, the chairman, presented the report, which was read by the secretary of the committee, Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Conger said that there had been presented to the committee more than fifty cases of contest, and more than fifty other points were raised which the committee had to consider and act upon, and, with the exception of a recess of two or three hours, it had been in session continuously since it withdrew from the Convention on Wednesday afternoon. This statement was made in justice to the majority of the committee, who have been repeatedly accused during the last two days of purposely delaying the work of the Convention in the interest of Mr. Blaine and of Mr. Sherman. It was impossible for the committee to have completed its work sooner.

The recommendations of the committee admit 3 anti-Grant delegates from Alabama, 18 anti-Grant delegates from Illinois, 4 Grant delegates from Kansas and report against the contestants in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The most important and interesting portion of the report was that which discussed the doctrine of Congressional District representation in Republican National Conventions. It showed that the language of the call for the National Convention, which provided that each State should send one delegate for each Congressional District, was not in the original call of a similar character, and recognized explicitly the right of district representation. The almost universal practice of the party has been to recognize the same doctrine. The duty of a National Convention, the report continued, is to select a candidate nearest to the popular desire of the people, since, if State Conventions were allowed to select the delegates to the National Convention, it would be the duty of the Convention to prevent the attempt to override the time-honored usages and practices of the Republican party. The report then stated that the committee had been informed by the report of the committee on all parts of the Convention hall, and which increased in enthusiasm as the strong points of it were brought out. The report was the most comprehensive ever presented to a National Convention.

The views of the minority, called by courtesy a report, were presented by the Hon. Charles F. Johnson, representative of the Grant party. The report presented at great length the Grant side of the Alabama, Illinois and Utah cases. In the second of these reports, the Hon. Charles F. Johnson, who conducted the case for the third-term men, this brief contained nothing that has not been given to the public in full detail during the last two days of the Convention. The report was a long and somewhat tedious one, but it was well received, and was some clapping of hands, which seemed to spread and grow in intensity till it became very general and enthusiastic.

After this reading was completed, which was at about 3 o'clock, there was some discussion in regard to the order in which the various subdivisions of the report should be read. The report on the contested States should be considered, during which Senator Logan made an eloquent and effective protest against any consideration by the Convention of the rights of the delegates-at-large from the State of Illinois. A protest against sending those four gentlemen on the ground that the State Convention which elected them was not a regular body, and that the committee on Credentials was not a permanent body, was made by Mr. Logan, and he was warmly applauded by every part of the house. General Sharpe, of New-York, then moved to strike from the report the words "the committee on Credentials," which were so much as to relate to the delegates-at-large from Illinois.

Mr. Conger, the chairman of the committee, proceeded to answer General Logan. The Illinois Senator had affected indignation that the committee had ventured to pass upon his title to his seat when no person had contested it. Mr. Conger swept this all away with the statement that the credentials of every delegate were submitted to the committee, and the right of every delegate to his seat was passed upon. To the rest of Mr. Conger's speech, which was a masterpiece of logic and justice, he began with an apology of the Senator, who was so sincere, but as the speaker proceeded, the audience began to see a gleam of humor playing under his talk. It was merely the slender thread of humor, there, an exaggerated adjective in describing General Logan's greatness, or in defending the committee for having the moral courage to say that the four delegates-at-large from Illinois were entitled to their seats.

It was not long before the Convention began to break out in laughter, and before Mr. Conger had reached the end of his speech every sentence was punctuated with shouts of amusement. General Sharpe, of New-York, then asked what person claimed the right to sit in the Convention as a delegate from Illinois—an inquiry to which no answer was made. General Logan virtually repeated the question in a brief speech. Whereupon Mr. Cessna, of the committee, who appeared on the platform, announced to the Convention that no question was raised as to the delegates-at-large from any other State than Illinois, and that the committee unanimously decided that the four Illinois delegates-at-large were as entitled to their seats as any delegates-at-large from any other State.

General Logan again took the floor and said that all he desired was that he and his fellow delegates-at-large should be placed upon a footing of equality in the Convention without having it understood, as

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MUCH TALK AND LITTLE WORK.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR VOORHEES FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN—APATHY IN THE HOUSE—PROGRESS OF THE CENSUS—THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The few persons who remained in the Senate Chamber yesterday were compelled to listen to a speech by Mr. Voorhees, intended for use in his State in the Fall campaign, on the negro exodus. He was not gratified at being interrupted by Senator Windom, who corrected some of his statements of fact. The House returned to the Senate the Post Office Appropriation bill. A bill has been prepared abrogating the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington until the Governments of the United States and Great Britain are in accord as to their interpretation. The work of taking the census is advancing satisfactorily.

A DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

SENATOR VOORHEES ON THE NEGRO EXODUS—SUCCESSFUL AND AGGRAVATING REPLY BY SENATOR WINDOM.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Voorhees had a good time. Soon after 1 o'clock he got the floor, and produced a portentous pile of manuscript, pushed the chairs away from his own and several adjoining desks, and proceeded to deliver a speech on the negro exodus. He spoke nearly four hours, and did not appear the least bit tired when he sat down. So much cannot be said for the few who were compelled to listen to him. His audience comprised fifteen or twenty Senators, a hundred or so misguided spectators in the galleries, one or two tired newspaper correspondents, and the officers and attendants of the Senate, whose duties compelled them to be present. Toward the conclusion of his remarks a dozen members of the House strolled in, and under the cover of their presence several of the Indiana Senator's faithful but over weary colleagues escaped from the scene.

Mr. Voorhees did not appear at all disconcerted by the paucity of his hearers, although his oratorical flights were more modest than usual. His speech was not really intended for the Senate, but for use in the coming Presidential campaign. This was made clearly apparent by the Senator himself in his reply to Senator Windom, who essayed to correct a misstatement. With some asperity in voice and manner, Mr. Voorhees declined to be interrupted, and said: "The Senator knows that this is not the kind of a speech that men usually feel at liberty to interrupt." Plainly such was the case, for further on in his speech Mr. Voorhees became furious both in manner and language when Senator Windom again sought to correct him. Mr. Voorhees had been speaking for half an hour on an enormity of which, he asserted, the testimony proved the Republican Committee of Indiana to have been guilty. He declared fit to have been clearly proved that that Committee had sent to this city \$500 to pay the railroad fare of colored people, who were en route from North Carolina to Indiana, and whose funds were not when they reached Washington.

After Mr. Voorhees had concluded Senator Windom read an affidavit made by the railroad agent in Washington, which showed that the money in question was paid to him by colored people here; and that the bulk of it was in pennies, and 3, 5, and 10 cent pieces, showing that it had been collected in very small sums from a great many persons. As a matter of fact, it is well known that most of this money was secured by collections in the colored churches of Washington, and that the remainder was contributed by sympathetic persons here, both white and colored.

The above instance, with many others, was quoted by Mr. Voorhees to support his proposition that the exodus was "a hidden conspiracy to flood the State of Indiana with a worthless black population," and that those who encouraged the movement were simply "conspirators who sought to overthrow the Democratic majority in Indiana." The Indiana Senator read copious extracts from the testimony taken by the Exoduster Committee to show that in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, as well as within the "hallowed borders" of North Carolina, the colored people enjoy not only undisturbed peace and prosperity but a plentiful supply of political rights.

After Mr. Voorhees finished his speech, Senator Windom made a few remarks. He said that in a few days, after he had read the testimony, "I am sure," he would be able to show that the people of Indiana, in the meantime he wished simply to declare that the Exoduster Committee had made no fair and full investigation of the matter, and that the majority had only nineteen outside of Washington; the majority of the committee had called the remainder. They had sent a regiment of arms with blank subpoenas to Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other States. Whenever he found a man who would give the right kind of testimony his name was written in a subpoena, and he was called to Washington to swear either that there was no cause for the exodus, or that it was gotten up by Republican politicians for political purposes.

When Mr. Windom finished the testimony of this kind of witnesses, Mr. Windom said, it was discovered that there was no money to pay the expenses of witnesses on the other side. The expenses of the committee had been in the neighborhood of \$15,000, of which the majority of the committee had caused only \$2,500 to be paid out.

An interesting colloquy ensued, between Mr. Windom and Mr. Voorhees, the latter gentleman became quite excited and apparently angry because Mr. Windom got the better of him.

THE WORK OF THE CENSUS.

THE MACHINERY WORKING SMOOTHLY—DELAY CAUSED BY THE SENATE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day, General Walker said that the census machinery is now in full operation, and that all the reports thus far received show it to be working smoothly and well. In one district in Iowa, where the supervisor was not confirmed by the Senate until last week, work is slightly delayed, and the same is true of one or two other districts elsewhere. General Walker is confident that the census of this year will be altogether the most accurate and complete that has ever been taken. Some of the minor details of the law may be found imperfect in practice, but in the main he thinks that it is sure to work well.

The requirement that enumerators shall post lists for public inspection (and correction) is looked upon as impracticable, especially in the large cities. For example, General Walker is of the opinion that when the lists are posted in New-York, the City Hall in New-York will be quite inadequate as a place for the exhibition of the enumerators' lists, of that city. Some plan a large as Central Park, he thinks, ought to have been designated. The computation of results has not yet been begun, although a considerable number of reports have already been received in Washington. The full force of the office is at present required on other work. The delay of Congress in acting upon the amendment to the census law kept back the schedules for three months after they were printed and distributed, and thus caused an overwhelming pressure of work at the last moment. The working force in the Census office will be increased next month, and then the work of classifying and computing results will be actively carried forward.

A WARNING NOT HEEDED.

THE UTE AGREEMENT BILL UNNECESSARILY DELETED—DEMOCRATIC INCOMPETENCY AGAIN ILLUSTRATED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—To-day's agenda the President sent to Congress a message calling the attention of that body to the fact that its neglect to ratify the Ute agreement, submitted on the 9th of March last, had already led to serious complications, and caused the Utes to believe that the Government did not intend to act with good faith toward them. Up to this time the House of Representatives has paid no attention to the President's warning, although it has found plenty of time to discuss craven schemes

to force the short-weight silver dollars into circulation.

It is understood that an effort will be made to call up the bill in the House next Monday. Whether it will then be acted upon, or whether Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, will again be allowed to interpose his Indian claims, remains to be seen.

The treatment which this necessary measure to settle the Ute troubles has received in Congress affords another powerful illustration of the wretched incompetency of the Democratic majority which controls that body.

THE MORGAN RESOLUTION TO BE PRESSED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, June 4.—A special meeting of the House Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote was called this morning, and the chairman was instructed to call up at the first opportunity the Morgan resolution, which is now upon the Speaker's table. This action indicates that the Democrats have resolved to adopt this measure before Congress adjourns and makes it probable that the session will be still further prolonged.

FISHING IN CANADIAN WATERS.

A REPORT AND BILL IN RELATION TO THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Representative Cox, under instructions from the Foreign Affairs Committee, engaged in the preparation of a report upon the Fortune Bay fishery matter, to accompany the bill which the committee have agreed to report favorably to the House. The bill recites in a long preamble the circumstances leading up to the Treaty of Washington, and the failure of the British Government to carry out its provisions.

Section 1 of the bill provides that the duties on fish, and fish, the product of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada (including Prince Edward Island and the colony of Newfoundland), imported into the United States, as such duties were imposed by law before the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington came into operation, be reimposed and collected to the same effect as they were in force before the passage of the Act of March 1, 1873.

Section 2 provides that the President shall issue a proclamation to prohibit the collection of said duties whenever the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain are in accord as to the interpretation and execution of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington.

Section 3 authorizes the President, whenever, in his discretion, the public interests require, to issue his proclamation restraining in such manner and degree as he may see fit the inhabitants of the United States from the exercise of their liberty of fishing within three miles of the coasts and shores of Her Britannic Majesty's said Dominion until the two Governments are in accord on the subject.

Section 4 authorizes the Secretary of State to examine into and audit the claims of any fishermen for loss and injury sustained by them by and from the interruption of their fisheries of the Dominion of Canada (including Prince Edward Island and the colony of Newfoundland), imported into the United States, as such duties were imposed by law before the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington came into operation, be reimposed and collected to the same effect as they were in force before the passage of the Act of March 1, 1873.

A DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL RETURNED TO THE SENATE—CONFERENCE COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the House to-day the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday concurred in the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill, striking out the proviso relative to the reletting of star routes, was agreed to—yeas, 87; nays, 72; and the bill was struck from the bill, which now goes to the Senate for its action in regard to the amendments which were non-concurred in by the House.

The conference report on the joint resolution to provide for the publication and distribution of the supplement to the Revised Statutes was agreed to.

Mr. Atkins (Dem., Tenn.) submitted the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, stating that the conferees had been unable to agree.

Mr. Dummell (Rep., Minn.) made a point of order that the report must under the rules be accompanied by a supplemental explanatory report.

Mr. Atkins then withdrew his report, intimating that if the House desired an explanatory report it would have to wait till next session.

Mr. F. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) said in view of the probable duration of the session not to exceed a week or ten days, that it would be impossible to pass the Refunding bill now, and as the bonds which are to mature can be provided for next winter, he wished to state that he would not call up the bill during this session.

Mr. Wood then said that he thought that he could pass it. Mr. Weaver (Dem., Iowa)—You never can pass it. Mr. White—I think we can.

The Senate adjourned to the River and Harbor bill were non-concurred in.

The Conference Committee on the Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and a new conference was ordered.

The members then proceeded to congregate in the space in front of the speaker's desk, hoping thereby to be recognized the more readily. Recognized was, in fact, no one, and the members of the committee were in a position which was pressed by Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.), that gentleman objected to every other proposition.

The House then got into an obstinate mood, refusing either to adjourn or to proceed to the affirmative on a tie vote that, at 3:45 p. m., a motion to adjourn was carried.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Calhoun Wood, of New-York, to be United States Consul at La Rochelle.

Second Lieutenants Alfred Reynolds and Charles S. Hodges to be First Lieutenants in the Infantry. Mr. Reynolds to be in the 1st Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. S. Oyster to be First Lieutenant in the 1st Artillery.

James O. Putnam, of New-York, to be Minister to Belgium; William H. Dymann, Secretary of Customs at New-York; and John J. Madison, Secretary of Customs at New-York.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the New-Mexico Indian troubles were further discussed, additional reports being submitted by the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General. It appears that the aggregate number of persons killed in the Indian's hand in their recent raids is upward of 200, among whom were a number of women and children.

The General of the Army has issued a general order announcing the death of Colonel Audreth, his aide-de-camp. He will be buried, at his own request, at West Point. The funeral took place from the house, No. 1,023 Vermont-ave., at 10 p. m. to-day, to the church of the Holy Trinity, at 10 p. m., on Sunday the 6th inst.

A SUSPECTED MURDER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 4.—It is now believed that William Miller, a baker of this place, whose body was found floating in the Ashbury Park woods, was murdered and robbed. At the inquest the evidence showed that Miller had money and valuables on his person when last seen alive, which were missing when the body was found. It was also shown that he had been shot twice in the head.

JERSEY SAVINGS BANKS.

TRINTON, June 4.—Secretary of State Kellogg, of New-Jersey, as Commissioner of Banks and Insurance, has just published his report showing the condition of the savings banks in the State, of which there are thirty-four. The total assets are \$18,361,011.47; liabilities, \$17,533,055.41; surplus on deposits, \$828,156.06; and on the 31st of March last, the assets were \$18,361,011.47; liabilities, \$17,533,055.41; surplus on deposits, \$828,156.06; and on the 31st of March last, the assets were \$18,361,011.47; liabilities, \$17,533,055.41; surplus on deposits, \$828,156.06.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A GREAT DEFLATION.

LONDON, Friday, June 4, 1880.
The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial article to-day, says: "It has become public that two partners in a firm of brokers whose extensive operations for a rise in money securities and subsequent attempts to close them have troubled the market for some time, disappeared yesterday, leaving heavy liabilities, with all their affairs in the utmost confusion. A severe fall immediately occurred, principally in American and Canadian railroads, which had been the leading medium of transactions on account of the deflation, and sales were pressed for some time very patiently. There seems to be no doubt that in view of the drop of securities, which for some days had been very heavy, heavy speculative sales for a fall were made, and of course, many weak accounts for a rise closed. An official announcement of the stoppage of the firm is expected to-morrow. It is understood that the defaulting partners are guilty of grave offences than mere speculation. According to rough estimates their liabilities will be \$200,000, due partly to relatives, who lent them assistance to carry them over the last session."

The firm of defaulting brokers who were reported as having disappeared, leaving heavy liabilities, is that of Keyser & Friedlander, No. 12 Cornhill Court, E. C. Its failure has been officially announced.

MR. GOSCHEN'S FIRST AUDIENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, June 4, 1880.
Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, presented his credentials to the Sultan to-day. He said that having accepted the responsible mission of special Ambassador his first duty was to fulfill to the Queen's satisfaction; at the same time the friendly relations subsisting between England and Turkey inspired him with the desire to be of service to the Sultan and his people. He concluded as follows: "I am convinced of your Majesty's ardent desire to strengthen the position and assure the prosperity of your subjects without distinction of race. It is my duty to be happy if my efforts may contribute to the desired result. Subsequent to this interview, Mr. Goschen had a private audience with the Sultan, lasting three-quarters of an hour."

THE DEAD EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Friday, June 4, 1880.
The Czar, on receiving a telegram announcing the death of the Czarina, yesterday returned to St. Petersburg immediately from Tsarskoe-Selo, the Imperial Summer residence. The Duke of Edinburgh will go to St. Petersburg to-night to attend the funeral of the late Empress. The Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, the foreign representatives here, Earl Granville, and Sir Charles Wodehouse, will be in the city to-morrow. A dispatch from Potsdam states that the Czar Prince of Germany will start for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

FRENCH VINEYARDS DEVASTATED.